



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

dard, went on record in favor of greatly expanding the activities of the society through committees on finance, program, membership, and the like, to afford greater opportunity to the rank and file for taking active part in the work of the organization. It also registered its protest against increased armaments in a ringing resolution.

Status of the Treaties for the Advancement of Peace.

(BRYAN PEACE TREATIES.)

Prepared by Denys P. Myers.

The stages of these treaties are:

1. Negotiation proposed by identic note, accepted in principle;
2. Negotiation resulting in treaties signed;
3. Ratification advised by parliamentary organs (where necessary);
4. Ratification by executives of States;
5. Exchange of ratifications;
6. Proclamation, promulgation, or publication of treaties to people.

Bolivia.—Order of acceptance in principle, 11; seventh treaty signed at Washington January 22, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate August 13, 1914; ratified by the President January 4, 1915; ratified by Bolivia November 14, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington January 8, 1915; proclaimed and in force for five years from January 9, 1915; text, Treaty Series, No. 606.

Costa Rica.—Order of acceptance in principle, 24; twelfth treaty signed at Washington February 13, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate August 13, 1914; ratified by the President November 11, 1914; ratified by Costa Rica July 25, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington November 12, 1914; proclaimed and in effect November 13, 1914, for five years; text, Treaty Series, No. 603.

Denmark.—Order of acceptance in principle, 21; tenth treaty signed at Washington February 5, 1914; ratified by Danish House February 27, 1914; rejected by Danish Senate March 28, 1914; redrafted and signed at Washington April 17, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate September 30, 1914; ratified by President January 14, 1915; ratified by Denmark November 21, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington January 19, 1915; proclaimed and in effect January 20, 1915, for five years; text, Treaty Series, No. 608.

France.—Order of acceptance in principle, 3; twenty-third treaty signed at Washington September 15, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate September 25, 1914; ratified by the President January 14, 1915; ratified by France December 3, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington January 22, 1915; proclaimed and in effect January 23, 1915; text, Treaty Series, No. 609.

Great Britain.—Order of acceptance in principle, 2; twenty-fourth treaty signed at Washington September 15, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate September 25, 1914; ratified by the President November 14, 1914; ratified by Great Britain October 8, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington November 10, 1914; proclaimed and effective November 11, 1914, for five years; text, Treaty Series, No. 602.

Guatemala.—Order of acceptance in principle, 16; second treaty signed at Washington September 30, 1913; ratification advised by the Senate, with amendments, August 13, 1914; ratified by the President August 27, 1914; ratified by Guatemala May 15, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington October 13, 1914; proclaimed and in effect October 13, 1914, for five years; text, Treaty Series, No. 598.

Norway.—Order of acceptance in principle, 6; sixteenth treaty signed at Washington June 24, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate August 13, 1914; ratified by the President October 14, 1914; ratified by Norway September 18, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington October 21, 1914; proclaimed by President October 22, 1914; text, Treaty Series, No. 599.

Portugal.—Order of acceptance in principle, 19; eighth

treaty signed at Lisbon February 4, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate August 13, 1914; ratified by the President October 21, 1914; ratified by Portugal September 26, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington October 24, 1914; proclaimed by President October 27, 1914; text, Treaty Series, No. 600.

Spain.—Order of acceptance in principle, 18; twenty-fifth treaty signed at Washington September 15, 1914; ratification advised by United States Senate September 25, 1914; approved by Spanish Council of Ministers October 15, 1914; signed at Washington September 15, 1914; ratification advised by the Senate September 25, 1914; ratified by the President November 23, 1914; ratified by Spain November 23, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington December 21, 1914; proclaimed and in force for five years from December 23, 1914; text, Treaty Series, No. 605.

Sweden.—Order of acceptance in principle, 5; twenty-eighth treaty signed at Washington October 13, 1914; ratification advised by the Senate October 22, 1914; ratified by the President January 4, 1915; ratified by Sweden November 13, 1914; ratifications exchanged at Washington January 11, 1915; in effect for five years from date of exchange; proclaimed January 12, 1915; text, Treaty Series, No. 607.

Peace and War Measures Before Congress.

(Legislation is introduced into either House of Congress, and bills or resolutions are numbered consecutively as filed. They are immediately referred to the appropriate committee, whose reports bring them to the originating House for passage. The following abbreviations are employed: S., Senate Bill; H. R., House of Representatives Bill; J. Res., Joint Resolution; Con. Res., Concurrent Resolution; Res., Resolution; Rept., Report; bills approved by the President become statutes, public or private, and are numbered in the order of enactment. When legislation enacted is noted the number of the Index to the Daily Congressional Record, which gives the complete record of the bill, has been added.)

International Affairs.

By Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri: Resolution (H. J. Res. 405) providing for world organization to secure permanent peace. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Burton, of Ohio: Resolution (S. Res. 528) directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the attitude of belligerent nations toward the transfer of the American flag to vessels heretofore carrying the flag of a belligerent State. Agreed to.

Similar resolutions by Mr. Burton are S. Res. 542 and S. Res. 543.

By Mr. Cummins, of Iowa: Resolution (S. Res. 514) requesting the President to furnish the Senate with certain information relative to the money collected by the United States at Vera Cruz during the occupation of that city by the military forces of the United States. Debated.

By Mr. Farr, of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 21442) authorizing the President of the United States to issue a provisional embargo upon wheat and wheat flour. To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Fletcher, of Florida: Resolution (S. Res. 504) requesting the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce to furnish all available information relative to increased rates for ocean transportation since July 1, 1914. Agreed to; S. Doc. No. 673.

By Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire: Resolution (S. J. Res. 210) to authorize the President to invite certain governments to send delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations; S. Rept. 966; passed Senate. To House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Hobson, of Alabama: Resolution (H. Res. 728) requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives any information as to recent demands upon Chinese government by any other government which, if enforced, would imperil "open-door" policy, etc. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Kahn, of California: A bill (H. R. 21034) to pro-